FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 108 3 June 1980

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Chairs Council of Ministers Meeting 1 Jun C 1
Vienna Radio Interviews Revolutionary Council Member C 1
Defense Ministry Statement on Chemical Weapons C 3
Captured Weapons Exhibited in Kabul 2 Jun C 4
NEW TIMES Discusses Role of U.S. Intelligence Service [18 May] C 4
Trade Union Delegation Returns From Solidarity Conference C 6
Kabul Calls for Compliance With Conscription Orders C 6
AFP: Afghan Groups To Launch Offensive 6 Jun C 7

INDIA

Foreign Minister Rao Leaves for USSR Visit E 1
India, USSR Sign Agreement on Pulp, Paper Production E 1
Foreign Ministry Official To Visit Beijing 20 Jun E 1
Assembly Elections Result in Congress-I Victory E 1
Leaders Remark on Elections E 2
All-Party Meeting on Assam To Be Held in New Delhi E 2
Briefs: Oil Find E 2

IRAN

Coverage of Tehran Conference Investigating U.S. Crimes I 1
Qotbzadeh Meets Yugoslav Envoy I 1
Bani-Sadr Opening Address I 1
Report on First Session I 4
Secretary General Opening Notes I 4
U.S. Delegation Attends I 5
Soviet Delegate Interviewed I 5
PARS Interviews Delegates I 6
Bahraini Front Solidarity Message I 7
BBC Report on Proceedings I 8
Qotbzadeh Exposes Former Agreements With U.S. I 9
Tehran Speculates on Outcome of Hostage Trial I 9
UN Envoy Farhang Interviewed on U.S. Hostility, Hostages [KEYHAN 21 May] I 11
Qotbzadeh Discusses Providing Help for Afghanistan I 14
Soviet Official in Tehran Mentions Afghan Withdrawal Plan I 14
Talks Held With Romanian Trade Officials I 15
Syria Conducting Talks To Purchase Iranian C-130's I 15
NVOI Criticizes European Socialist's Visit I 15
Free Voice of Iran Issues Liberation Army Message I 16
Developments Concerning Relations With Iraq I 17
'Mercenaries' Shell Border Posts I 17
Bayangan Attack Repulsed I 18
Report on 2 June Fighting I 18
23 Iraqis Reported Killed I 18

Tehran Reports on Open Session of Consultative Assembly I 19
Revolution Council-Cabinet Joint Session Held I 19
Khomeyni Meets With Qazvin Division Commander I 19
Bani-Sadr Addresses Clergy on National Issues I 19

KARMAL CHAIRS COUNCIL OF MINISTERS MEETING 1 JUN

LD022146 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Council of Ministers met yesterday at the Revolutionary Council headquarters presided over by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the DRA.

In addition to the discussions and decisions made concerning the major economic and social issues of the country, the Council of Ministers also made decisions on the following subjects:

In accordance with the proposal by the Ministry of Planning, the alteration and combination of all statistical (?offices) included in the 5-year plan with the two new projects, i.e., the demographic statistical project and the Afghan national and family statistics project, was approved along with their joint organization and budget, which was adjusted and organized at the beginning of the year.

In accordance with a separate petition of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, it was decided that the pension rights of all workers of the (?porcelain) factory, which has been transfered to the pension treasury, shall be paid to them. The contracts for the purchase of spare parts for the equipment of the directorate of extraction of the Ministry of Mines and Industry, and the contracts for the purchase of the spare parts needed by the Mazar-e Sharif power and fertilizer factories were approved.

Also for the purpose of opening the letters of credit for spare parts of the machinery and necessary material for the Balkh cotton textile factory, which will be imported from abroad, instructions were issued to the bank of Afghanistan to pay 25 million afghanis as credit to the said factory.

In accordance with the proposal by the Ministry of Public Works, instructions were given to the government monopoly to pay the amount of money needed by the directorate of road and port construction, which is a public utility institute, on easy terms.

VIENNA RADIO INTERVIEWS REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL MEMBER

AU211637 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 30 May 80

[Edgar Sterbenz interview with Mahmud Barialay, member of the Revolutionary Council and of the Central Committee of the Afghan People's Democratic Party given in Vienna "this week"; questions in German, answers in unidentified language, fading into translation; questions summarized, answers texted]

[Summary] [Question] Mr Barialay, how do you as a member of the Afghan Revolutionary Council assess the proposal that Afghanistan should play a neutrality role in the Middle East?

[Answer] First, it must be said that the Afghan Government, the Afghan people, do not permit any power to determine our destiny. We determine our destiny ourselves. From the very beginning the revolutionary government has stated that we are a neutral state, that we count ourselves among the nonaligned. By neutrality we mean something different, however, than what the EEC countries mean. For example, for us neutrality means struggle against imperialism, against fascism, Zionism and racism. We want to build a society in which our people themselves can determine their political and economic situation. We do not permit anybody to dictate anything to us.

[Question] Your list of isms lacks the word communism. Does that imply that you have an especially close relationship with Moscow?

[Answer] It is your right to ask provocative questions. I shall give you the following reply: The Soviet Union is one of our best friends, our great neighbor which has always helped us in all difficult situations thus far. The Soviet Union is a socialist great power, the United States is an imperialist great power. That is why we resolutely reject the policy of the United States. We maintain the best relationship with the Soviet Union.

[Question] The tank assistance which you received from the Soviet Union was justified by pointing out that the United States and Pakistan had planned a conspiracy. Do you intend to enter into negotiations with Pakistan and the United States to normalize your relations with those countries?

[Answer] I regret that you regard the Soviet aid to Afghanistan as only tank assistance, because the Soviet Union has also greatly helped us economically and culturally in the past 60 years--something other countries did not. Now she is helping us to build a new society. As far as your question is concerned: We are ready to negotiate with our neighbors, with Iran and Pakistan but also with the Americans. We are ready to discuss with Pakistan and Iran problems in the Persian Gulf and in the Indian Ocean and also the Afghanistan problem. We demand from the Americans--as we do from the Soviet Union--to give us an international guarantee not to interfere in our internal affairs and to renounce aggression. If the Americans guarantee that, the Soviet soldiers are ready to return to their own country as peacefully as they came.

[Question] But the United States replies that there can be no negotiations with a so-called illegal regime because it would sanction the current Kabul government. What is your reply to that charge?

[Answer] We know that imperialist criticism. But we do not permit Mr Carter to determine whether our government is legal or illegal. It is what we determine ourselves. The revolutionary government in Afghanistan is legal and has come about with the support of broad masses of people. We are not at all surprised that the Americans term the Afghan revolutionary government illegal. Because what governments are legal in U.S. eyes? The governments of the murderous shah, the government of Hafizollah Amin, who was a CIA agent and who murdered Taraki, the founder of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and terrorized the people. When CIA agents toppled the legal Taraki government Mr Carter did not shout. And now the United States supports the illegal fascist government of Ziaul Haq in Pakistan in order to keep artillery and air bases there. We know that the Americans are storing tons of weapons in Pakistan and that they are trying to provide chemical weapons for the so-called rebels in our country. These so-called rebels, as a matter of fact, are also being supported by Beijing. But as I have said before, we are ready to negotiate with the Americans and request from them a guarantee of not interfering in our affairs. The Soviet Union would then be ready to withdraw its limited armed forces.

[Question] You mentioned rebels. How strong are they roughly and what is the situation in the theaters of war?

[Answer] All reports disseminated about the situation in Afghanistan in the West are false and slander our government. We invite all journalists to see for themselves on the spot. We invite them to come to our country and to show us what areas have been liberated by the so-called rebels. We would also be glad to see these areas. We are in absolute control of the situation. Our population supports the revolutionary government. Only in the areas bordering on Pakistan and Iran are there now and then terrorist activities.

If the Soviet Armed Forces had not come to our assistance, the Americans would have intervened there. It must be said about reports of demonstrations and criticism from the people that we have guaranteed to our population freedom of opinion and of assembly for demonstrations. Now when some people make use of those freedoms they are being pictured in the West as opponents of the Soviet Union and of the Afghan Government. Actually this is not an opposition movement. But if somebody acts against us by force of arms, we will hit back with all possible force. I can tell you concerning the refugee issue that we have created all the prerequisites for a return of our refugees from Pakistan. But the Americans and the Pakistani Government are preventing these people from returning. Nevertheless we have succeeded in bringing back tens of thousands of refugees.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ISSUES STATEMENT ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD021948 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Here is an announcement by the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] Ministry of Defense:

The people of our country and the world know about the efforts of the enemies of Afghanistan regarding the use of chemical weapons, made in the United States, on Afghan soil. One of these attempts was foiled on 26 March in the city of Herat by the night patrol of the DRA Armed Forces. The (?report) on that was given over the Afghan radio and TV.

At that time the DRA exposed this fact to the world as an example of the undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan by the U.S. imperialist circles, England and Chinese hegemonist heretics by making use of the training centers or bases in Afghanistan's neighboring countries.

The progressive forces of many countries of the world and the people of Afghanistan condemned with hatred the organizers of these shameful conspiracies and those American circles who armed bandit groups and killers with destructive weapons. The DRA and the people of Afghanistan expected that these kind of savage actions would not be repeated again. But a month later, by seizing chemical bombs, and by witnessing another attack on one of the Herat Province police headquarters by a poisonous chemical handgrenade, the action was repeated. The police guard this time to repulse this terrorism, had to use his weapon, which caused the handgrenade to miss its target. This terrorist action again did not yield the expected result to its perpetrators.

The arms depots of the recognized bands were recently discovered by the DRA Armed Forces companies and battalions in the vicinity of the Pakistan borders. In these depots, in addition to the weapons for infantry, artillery, explosive mines and handgrenades, poisonous chemical materials were also discovered.

This action was carried out at a time when U.S. Government officials have started making a fuss about the human rights and a hue and cry about the so-called Afghan question and has been considering with its collaborators, and have set in motion the (?hysteria) of the use of mass-killing chemical weapons by the Soviet soldiers. This is the type of word and action of imperialism and reaction!

Therefore we clearly declare that as all sinister plans of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan have been in vain so far, after this, too, they will face shameful defeats and the true face of the enemies of peace and progress will get further exposed.

CAPTURED WEAPONS EXHIBITED IN KABUL 2 JUN

LD022214 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] In the series of exposing the direct interference of the international aggressors, headed by U.S. imperialism, a sample of the arms made in the United States, Britain, China, the FRG, and Pakistan, which have been put at the disposal of the enemies of the people of Afghanistan and were captured by the soldiers and people of Afghanistan in the fortresses of defense of the Saur Revolution, were put on show in the exhibition area in Kabul this afternoon.

At the exhibition ceremony, which was organized by the Ministry of Defense, domestic and foreign journalists and a number of the military attaches of foreign embassies took part. The persons in charge gave information to journalists concerning the makes and quality of the arms.

NEW TIMES DISCUSSES ROLE OF U.S. INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

BK021429 Kabul NEW TIMES in English 18 May 80 p 2

[Text] The U.S. intelligence service plays an active part in implementing the U.S. imperialist quarters' expansionist plans and in whipping up international tension and an atmosphere of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism. As former CIA Director W. Colby remarks it has "burgeoned into... a major factor in American foreign relations." The clandestine and "unorthodox" operations methods employed by the CIA on the international scene raise virtually no objections from the higher echelons of the U.S. administration, for the latter considers, in Senator John Stennis' words that if you have an intelligence agency, you should "shut your eyes and take what is coming". As a result, the U.S. intelligence service gets multimillion funds from the federal budget and keeps many thousands of agents and officers on its payroll, their number far surpassing that of the diplomatic corps.

No matter how the CIA disguises and modifies its operations, its "trademark" pattern, which has formed over the many decades of its struggle against the forces of socialism, democracy, national liberation and social progress, is always felt. This has been proved once again by the recent CIA activities against Afghanistan, as well as by its operations against Cuba in 1961 and in Angola in 1975 and 1976.

In all these instances, the agency established its bases for interference outside the target country. In the Cuban operation, they were stationed in Guatemala and Nicaragua, and during the Angola days it was Zaire and Namibia controlled by South Africa. Usually, great care is taken to conceal these bases for subversion as closely as possible in Guatemala, they were camouflaged as plantations in the jungle. While in Zaire and Namibia, the Angolan anti-government troops had their training camps on territory belonging to adjacent tribal communities. In Pakistan, such activities are conducted under the "cover" of "refugee camps", into which tens of thousands of Afghans were either forcefully or fraudulently driven.

Bourgeois propaganda always tries to leave the main motive forces behind an armed aggression undertaken by imperialist powers in the shadows. The military operations against Cuba and Angola were reported as if they were carried out solely by Cuban and Angolan insurgents. Similar versions are now being heard when the USA and its henchmen keep rejecting the charges of being involved in the Afghan events. Bourgeois propaganda goes out of its way to arouse sympathy for those anti-government forces that raised their arms against their own peoples.

It is only natural that many bourgeois propagandists consider it their duty not to report the atrocities committed in different areas of Afghanistan by the counter-revolutionary gangs, armed and financed by the governments of the United States, China and some other countries.

These gangs burn villages, torture and shoot civilians. They would like to plunge the country into a blood bath--the way the CIA-inspired coups ended in Guatemala, Chile and other countries. The bourgeois press prefers to keep silent about these bloody atrocities by the counter-revolutionary forces and continuous encroachments on Afghanistan's borders and state sovereignty.

Analysing the strategy of U.S. imperialists in this vast area the Central Committee of the Communist Party, USA, stated in its main political report to the 22nd national convention, CPUSA in August 1979: "They are especially focussed on Iran, Afghanistan and South Yemen. To this end, the oil monopolies, the financial institutions and the CIA work to prop up the most reactionary regimes."

It is Afghanistan that has to bear the main burden of U.S. aggressive and militaristic aspirations. As TIME magazine wrote recently, Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's special assistant for national security affairs, conceded in his talks with American pressmen last July that he pinned hopes on the successive struggle waged by "Muslim insurgents" against the Afghan revolution and "enjoyed hinting... that the U.S. might covertly aid those insurgents."

Brzezinski apparently knew what he was talking about, for he heads a top secret coordinating committee on the National Security Council, its functions including, among other things, authorisation of clandestine operations by U.S. intelligence.

It was the Soviet Union that came to help the friendly Afghan people in its hour of need, in response to a request from the Afghan Government and in accordance with the treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation, signed by the two countries. The comprehensive assistance, including military aid, rendered by the Soviet Union to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as was officially repeated in Kabul and Moscow, was provided in order to help repulse outside aggression.

Nevertheless, the imperialist quarters in the United States and some other countries, being hostile to Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, did their best to blow up the anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan propaganda campaign to the truly worldwide proportions.

The ideological subversion centres began feeding the bourgeois mass media with innumerable "details" concerning "the occupation of Afghanistan" by Soviet troops. According to the report of the Lebanon newspaper AL-SHAAB, the CIA sent an order to its network of agents in Islamic countries to incite all sorts of unrest and disturbances and commit provocative actions against Soviet-owned offices, while the propaganda organs are to focus attention on such acts.

By using old and launching new anti-Soviet stereotypes, the brainwashing experts of the CIA and other imperialist propaganda centres are trying to indoctrinate millions of people around the world. Yet no matter how big the lies, they cannot distort what the Soviet Union has done, especially during the last decade, to strengthen peace and international security, to stave off the threat of a nuclear war and promote detente and cooperation among nations.

No amount of hypocritical verbiage can conceal the dangerous aggressive plans entertained by the ruling circles of the United States and some other imperialist states, which they are concocting in respect to Western Europe, the Middle East and some other strategically and economically important area of the world. [paragraph continues]

No matter how hard the U.S. ruling quarters try to hide their new toughening of their foreign policy, their line clearly manifests their hegemonistic designs and mad desire to become the world's policeman.

The wide use of the mass media by U.S. intelligence shows "that it has taken a firm place in the system of imperialist propaganda. Acts of subversive propaganda are called upon to facilitate the execution of the military, political and economic operations entrusted to the CIA. At the same time, as numerous facts testify, the CIA participates increasingly often in all general campaigns conducted both within and outside the country by all organs of U.S. imperialist propaganda. These two flows of propaganda, both originating from the CIA, then converge and present an example of a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference pertaining to the exchange of information, of the UNESCO declaration on the principles governing the activities of the mass media and of other international documents, signed by U.S. representatives.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD022326 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Afghan orkers Union delegation today returned home after participating in the international solidarity conference with Syrian workers and holding talks with the executive delegations of the Arab Workers International Federation and the workers unions of Syria, Palestine, Lebanon and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Satar Pordali, president of the Afghan Workers Union, who led the delegation, said upon arrival at Kabul international airport that the visit was useful. He said that in the statement that he had given at the conference he explained about the gains of the Sawr Revolution and its new stage, and exposed the interference of imperialism, led by U.S. world-devouring imperialism and its collaborators.

In this statement, the Afghan delegation declared the solidarity of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] workers with the workers and toilers of Syria, which was warmly welcomed.

The delegations at the conference expressed their solidarity with the Afghan workers and toilers and the revolution of Afghanistan. In their statements they condemned the interference of reaction and imperialism in Afghan internal affairs.

A joint communique was issued on the talks between the Afghan Workers Union delegation and the executive delegations of the Arab Workers International Federation and the Syrian, Palestinian, Lebanese and Yemeni workers unions. The communique stresses that the delegations consider the success of the Sawr Revolution in defeating imperialism, Zionism and reaction as their own.

Satar Pordali added that in this conference the selfless and sincere assistance of the USSR for the DRA received all-round support.

KABUL CALLS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH CONSCRIPTION ORDERS

LD012000 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear countrymen, courageous youth of the homeland: The proud history of our ancient country is the witness of innumerable acts of heroism and sacrifice by the freedom-loving people of this land.

The people of Afghanistan, in very critical moments of their history, have kept the flag of freedom and independence flying on top of the mountains of our land. The people of Afghanistan have taught unforgettable lessons to invaders, and many times have stood up in struggle for the liberation of their homeland by shedding their blood.

As everyone knows, the measures of the Sawr Revolution are being stabilized in all aspects of the life of our society--political, social and cultural.

It is also clear that the sinister inheritence of the crimes of Amin and his spy band has affected all of our people. But our people can see every day that the decisions and measures of our revolutionary government are always and continuously taken to secure the comfort, well-being and defense of the moral and material interests, and the honor of our free homeland. Day by day the aggressions perpetrated by U.S. imperialism, Chinese heretics and the reactionary circles of the region are facing resolute defeats. Our heroic people have risen in struggle for the defense of the soil and honor of the homeland in order to cut off the hand of the aggressors from our free homeland forever.

Service under the flag is the proud duty of the people of our homeland. The courageous youth and men of our land, always in a united front--in the ranks of the armed forces--have presented themselves for the defense of the homeland and are ready to sacrifice themselves. This willingness is so common among our people that it is usual for a youth to be considered a man after he has completed his service under the flag. This task is the greatest example of the patriotic feelings of the people of this land.

Men and the courageous youth of the homeland, in these important moments in the history of our country, while the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and our revolutionary government are making continuous and valuable efforts toward the creation of a new society free from the exploitation of man by man, the defense of our beautiful homeland against the criminal aggressions of U.S. imperialism, Chinese heritics and the reactionary circles of the region is the basic and major duty of every patriotic Afghan.

The national and patriotic duty of those courageous men and youth of the homeland, who in accordance with the law of conscription are the appropriate age, is for them to come to the service under the flag with pride and to take part in the defense of our homeland and revolution. The defense of our homeland and our revolution is the duty of every single one of our compatriots. Those who have been recruited and conscripted for the military service shall report with patriotic fervor to the centers of the subdistricts, districts and the provinces on the appointed date. If any person does not comply with this sacred order, which is a violation of our national interests and is in opposition to the high national and historical traditions of our brave people, he will be subject to severe punishment.

Forward in the way of the complete repulsion of the aggressions of U.S. imperialism and its allies on our sacred soil.

AFP: AFGHAN GROUPS TO LAUNCH OFFENSIVE 6 JUN

OW021759 Hong Kong AFP in English 1749 GMT 2 Jun 80

[By Dilip Ganguly]

[Text] New Delhi, June 2 (AFP)--Students, traders and shopkeepers in Kabul will launch another offensive against the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan from Friday, according to Afghan rebels who fled the country today. Shopkeepers throughout Kabul will close stores and students will be on the streets, said Mr. Mohammed Amin, who claimed to be a rebel.

"Something big is going to happen.... There are rumours that the Russians are not happy with (President) Babrak Karmal, he may be replaced," said Mohammd Amin, one of the very few travelers (?to be identified).

In February 21, Kabul shopkeepers closed stores and office workers stayed home to protest against the Soviet military presence. Marital law was proclaimed the following day and in the first major urban uprising against the Russians 300 Afghans were killed in street fighting. The strike continued for seven days and Afghan Army units aided by Soviet air strength used gunships to quell the uprising.

An Indian businessman who arrived by the same flight also expressed the apprehension that serious trouble will break out in Kabul this weekend. The businessman, who asked not to be identified, came with his wife, two daughters and one son. "We had experienced hell in February... This time we are not taking any chance," he said.

Two British students, Andrew Collunm and Pryderi Evans, who stranded at the Kabul airport today for six hours said they witnessed "unusual movements" in the airport. "I saw at least 10 Russian aircraft taking off and landing during our stay at the airport", Mr Collunm said. Mr Evans said: "We read about the troubles in Kabul a lot in newspapers back home... We never believed them much... But what I saw today convinced me that something was very wrong in Afghanistan."

An official of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) who spent two days in Kabul confirmed that the radio and the television were broadcasting and telecasting appeals to young Afghans to join the armed forces. The UNICEF official, who wished to remain unidentified, said he was told by rebels in the Afghan capital that Herat Province was completely under their control. "I have hever heard so much of rumours in just two days... But I was told that the Afghan rumours should be believed", he said.

He also confirmed that the people were talking about a "major offensive" to [words indistinct] this weekend. "It was strange... People looked cheerful in anticipation (of the planned offensive)," he said. He said Kabul was calm, but tense. He said he had heard stray cases of attempted night assaults on Russian soldiers in Kabul last week. "The urban rebels and the students have painfully learnt that high sounding bravery may be spectactular, but hit-and-run was more effective," the official said.

FOREIGN MINISTER RAO LEAVES FOR USSR VISIT

BK030322 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao left New Delhi this morning for Moscow on a 5-day official visit. He was accompanied by Foreign Secretary R.D. Sathe and other senior officials. The external affairs minister will have extensive talks with the Soviet leaders on bilateral issues and burning international problems.

INDIA, USSR SIGN AGREEMENT ON PULP, PAPER PRODUCTION

BK030320 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol for exchange of technical know-how and joint efforts in research and development in the field of pulp and paper. The Soviet Union has agreed to assist India in modernizing the Nefa newsprint mill in the public sector and some other paper units in the private sector. Under the protocol, the Soviet Union will also help India in the utilization of unconventional raw materials for the production of quality paper and newsprints.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL TO VISIT BEIJING 20 JUN

BK021625 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Secretary in the External Affairs Ministry Eric Gonsalves in leaving for Beijing on the 20th of this month on a factfinding mission. The visit was officially announced in New Delhi today.

ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS RESULT IN CONGRESS-I VICTORY

BK021611 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The Congress-I has been voted back to power in seven of the nine states which went to the polls last week. In Bihar too it is heading for a big majority. The only exception is Tamil Nadu where the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-led front has secured a two-thirds majority.

In Gujarat and Orissa, the party secured a three-fourths majority. Its majority is two-thirds in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan and absolute in Maharashtra, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar, the party has captured 118 seats out of the 224 results which have come in so far. Ninety-seven results are still to come in.

In Madhya Pradesh, the Congress-I has bagged 221 out of 280 seats so far, the total number of states in the state assembly is 320.

From Maharashtra, 268 results have come in and out of these the Congress-I has bagged 177. The nature of the Congress-I victory in the states except Tamil Nadu is indicated by the fact that it has captured about 70 percent of the seats, the results for which have been declared so far. Out of the 34 constituencies in Bombay, the results of 33 seats have been declared. Out of these the Congress-I have captured 25. In Tamil Nadu, the All-India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam has won a comfortable majority on its own. It has secured 129 seats in a house of 234. Its democratic progressive front alliance has won 162 seats. The progressive united front comprising the Congress-I, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and the Muslim League have secured 69 seats.

An interesting sidelight of the election is that none of the opposition parties has reached even the 100 mark so far. The Bharatiya Janata Party has emerged as the largest opposition party in Madhya Pradesh with 55 seats so far.

Another feature of the election has been the rout of the Janata-S led by Raj Narain. The party's tally has been stationery at three since last night. It had put up 586 candidates in all the states. It fielded 304 candidates in Uttar Pradesh. All of its three successes are from Uttar Pradesh.

Leaders Remark on Elections

BK030414 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Several union ministers, including Home Minister Zail Singh and Minister for Parliamentary Affairs Bhisma Narain Singh, have hailed the sweeping success of the Congress-I as a reaffirmation of the people's faith in the leadership of Mrs Gandhi and her policies.

Opposition leaders have pointed out the need for the opposition parties to unite. Former Prime Minister Mr Charan Singh described it as the blackest day for Indian democracy and expressed the view that the Parliament has become irrelevant.

Mrs Nandini Satpathy has resigned from the Orissa state Congress-U presidentship. In a telegram to Mr Devraj Urs, All-India Congress-U committee president, she has urged him to accept her resignation with immediate effect. Mrs Satpathy sent her resignation after the poll results for the state assembly were announced.

ALL-PARTY MEETING ON ASSAM TO BE HELD IN NEW DELHI

BK030318 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Adviser to Assam governor, K. Ramamurthy, has said that a meeting of the representatives of national political parties called by the prime minister will be held soon in New Delhi to find out a solution on the foreign nationals issue in Assam. Mr Ramamurthy was talking to newsmen in Gauhati yesterday on his return from New Delhi.

He said that 23 agitation leaders who were detained under the preventive detention ordinance have been released after their cases were reviewed by the advisory board in the state.

Meanwhile, prohibitory orders under Section 144 [banning assembly of five or more persons] Criminal Penal Code have been promulgated in the entire Sadar Gauhati subdivision apprehending breach of peace. In a statement in Gauhati, the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad [People's Struggle Council] has said that there is no threat to the existence of the minority community in the state.

BRIEFS

OIL FIND--A new oil bearing structure has been located about 120 km off the Bombay coast. This was announced by Petroleum and Chemicals Minister Virendra Patil while addressing a meet the press program in Trivandrum on 29 May. Mr Patil said the first well was spotted on 26 April by a drilling barge of the oil and natural gas commission. The oil was found at a depth of 1,580 meters. The minister said this has been confirmed in production testing a few days back. Mr Patil said the oil in this well is sulphurous and heavy as compared to the nonsulphurous and light oil so far found in this area. He said the oil from this well flowed at the rate of 1,700 barrels a day. A few assessment wells will have to be dug before it can go into production, the minister added. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 May 80 BK]

COVERAGE OF TEHRAN CONFERENCE INVESTIGATING U.S. CRIMES

Qotbzadeh Meets Yugoslav Envoy

LD011502 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1433 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran--Sadeq Qotbzadeh, minister of foreign affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, today received Ilija Topaloski, chairman of the Yugoslav group of the Interparliamentary Union, who will participate 2-5 June in the "international conference on American interventions in Iran" in Tehran. In a lengthy conversation held in a friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on the forthcoming conference and on the activity of the nonaligned movement and the development of Yugoslav-Iranian relations.

Topaloski stressed in the talks the significance which Yugoslavia attaches to the Iranian Revolution and Yugoslavia's wish for a comprehensive development of mutual political, economic, scientific and other relations.

Topaloski also informed Qotbzadeh of the contacts between Federal Secretary Vrhovec and ministers of foreign affairs of a number of nonaligned countries with the aim of activating the movement in the discussion of international issues.

The Iranian minister, for his part, stressed that he sees Yugoslavia as a friendly country and as a significant partner in various spheres and he expressed the hope that cooperation would expand in every sphere. To this end he suggested meetings by economic experts, scientists and representatives of other spheres.

Bani-Sadr Opening Address

LD022200 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Speech by Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of Iran, at the 2 June opening session of the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.. Ladies and gentlemen, honorable participants of the international conference to investigate U.S. interferences in Iran:

I welcome you to the Islamic Republic of Iran. I thank you for accepting the invitation of the Iranian people to investigate U.S. interferences. You are meeting today in a [word indistinct] republic, whose people, after their miraculous victory over the best-equipped, fiercest and richest puppet dictator in the Third World, are intent on altering the existing master-slave relationship in the world today and on exposing the guileful nature of diplomatic relations (?inherent) in this domination.

The main characteristic of the (?colonial) policies developed after the start of the liberation movements in order to counter these movements was the (?continuation) of plunder and exploitation and the alteration of its shape and nature in such a way as to prevent the entrapped nations from [words indistinct] struggle for true freedom.

One of the outstanding examples of this colonial relationship was the regime that died at the hands of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

In today's tumultuous world, which is on the verge of war and atomic [words indistinct] with economic and moral crises, international [words indistinct], starvation, unemployment, genocide, torture and suppression of human rights as daily occuances, there is no way to attain peace, security and freedom from anxiety, except by strengthening this struggle for true freedom and totally destroying the dominating forces. Only by the severence of these relationships will man be free to utilize all of his creative talents. From the day after the end of World War II, mankind, having sacrificed millions of lives and expecting plenty, prosperity, peace, security and freedom, was faced with an overpowering rivalry between the big powers which, by dividing the world into spheres of influence, by pursuing armament policies involving astronomical figures and by adopting an interventionist policy, were directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, working against mankind. Instead of being liberated from the fear and risk of annihilation mankind was doomed to witness a kind of gradual death of its best values.

In this world, over which the burden of atomic war and hunger was pressing, the merchants of death, arms dealers and other multinational giants and the big powers--which regarded their survival as dependent upon continuous and increasing aggression--brought extreme pressure to bear upon the liberation and independence-seeking struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American nations, as well as upon the American and European peoples and the justice-seeking struggle of the oppressed strata of other parts of the world, as though exploitation and (?abject) slavery were the inevitable destiny of mankind.

Whenever the oppressed nations of the world tried, through their sacrifices and by wading through an ocean of blood and fire, to remove the heavy burden of [word indistinct] division of the world from their shoulders, superpower rivalry or accommodation and compromise constantly blocked their efforts. Every world power has tried in its particular sphere of influence or preserve to beat or support the other. On the pretext of confronting an opposing force these powers have brought greater pressure upon nations systems which extinguish freedom and act against the people. This process of dividing the world, despite the crushing blows of the independence-seeking struggles of the 1960's and 1970's, narrowed the scope of activity of the oppressed nations of the world to such an extent that in the latter part of the 1970's it was presumed that a struggle against one superpower brought about dependence upon another. It gradually became an accepted principle that it would be impossible to be liberated from one without falling into the clutches of the other.

The Islamic Revolution of Iran, as one of the perfect examples of the great struggle of oppressed humanity, has come about, has pursued its course and will continue to do so precisely on the basis that true independence cannot be achieved without severance of dependence from any hegemonistic power.

The revolution was victorious because it depended upon the inner strength and the faith of its own people. Our revolution was not victorious in a materialistic test of strength and power. The main reason for the revolution's strength lay in extending spiritualism to the life of man, for whom the ideology of materialism had become the sole objective in life. It was on the basis of this humanitarian and spiritual motivation and on submission to self-sacrifice and martyrdom that this unarmed nation became invincible.

The main distinguishing characteristic of this revolution was the universal and cohesive mobilization of all the people and their unity of expression. Our Islamic Revolution contains certain characteristics, a study of which could be essential in order to better understand the liberation struggles of the closing part of the 20th century.

Because of the nation's cohesion, its single-minded determination and its joint action, such a tremendous force was created in our country that the strength of public opinion and its participation in the arena of political battle were enough to lead our revolution to victory. This unity of expression and of outlook, as well as submission to martyrdom and self-sacrifice for the victory of justice and righteousness, found its intellectual and ideological roots in the depths of the people's faith. The people rallied around their imam, who personified their faith and resistance, and finally succeeded in overthrowing the tyrant and replacing despotism and slavery with freedom and independence. The dictatorial regime did not have the slightest root or basis within society, and it was for this very reason that when the people's unified determination took shape and was translated into action there was no alternative but victory.

The previous Iranian regime was a perfect example of a puppet regime, directly created and constantly maintained by the United States. In the inverted pyramid of power and the organization that administered Iran before the victory of the Islamic Revolution, the U.S. Embassy and its military advisers formed the apex and command center. Iranian affairs were in effect managed from Washington. Over a period of 25 years the United States brought directly under its domination and influence all aspects of life of this country's people--domination that has left behind for us a country which today is in ruins and turmoil. To erase the adverse effects of this domination and to achieve the reconstruction of the independent society are in themselves monumental tasks. The success of the Islamic Revolution in eradicating these vestiges and in furthering this process of reconstruction, in addition to depriving U.S. imperialism of one of its most important bases, can also become an example and model for other enslaved nations of the world. United States ruling circles have embarked upon hostility and enmity towards our revolution--hostility and enmity which considers it legitimate to resort to any means, tools or policies and which subjects all of us to plots every day.

Our aim in inviting you to this conference is to investigate the policy and intervention mentioned above. We want to know how long should international rules and principles expressed in agreements remain meaningless words employed only by the powerful against the oppressed. At last the world should be informed of the meaning of the principle of nonintervention, the principle of refraining from intervention in the internal affairs of others and the international responsibility of respecting the sovereignty and independence of nations in a world which claims to be extending respect for international rights. Our nation wants to know who is responsible for compensating the losses which it has suffered during three decades as a result of the intervention by the United States and other major powers and colonial powers?

The destructive U.S. policies in Iran have ruined our agriculture, destroyed our economy, plundered our capital resources, left tens of thousands of martyrs, injured and invalids, tortured and chained hundreds of militants for years in horrible prisons, and have led many talented young people into corruption and destruction.

Ladies and gentlemen: The human being today will not be able to move and survive without spirituality and hope for a prospect of justice and the establishment of truth. We must give them what they actually expect from the meaning of such words as soon as possible, and we must convince them that there is, at last, some truth behind every political and diplomatic speech; otherwise revenge, hostility and an eruption of beastly nature in human beings will dominate society so badly that any ensuing clash or confrontation will leave no sign of humanity on earth.

Our people rose by sacrificing their blood and led the Islamic Revolution to freedom so that they might watch the establishment of such justice and truth throughout the world.

The cry of our revolution brought (?a message) of liberty and justice to human beings and righteousness and honesty in their relationships, but this cry of justice and demand for truth is faced today with military intervention, conspiracy, threats, economic blockade, propaganda and psychological warfare from the same powers which consider the freedom and liberty of human beings as an end to their hegemony.

We have invited you, representatives of world public opinion, to study and investigate the painful fate which has been imposed on our religion, culture and nationality as a result of 25 years of U.S. domination, which the United States is still trying to continue. The aim of our request is not only to reply to our nation's cry for justice. We believe that all those governments which see their existence endangered by the growth of movements seeking independence and struggling for freedom are trying to vigorously intensify international tension, but this matter will endanger the peace and security of all people in the world, [words indistinct] and these warmongers will lead mankind to the brink of collapse and extinction.

It is impossible for us to combat these threats and policies unless we create international understanding, strengthen solidarity among the world forces seeking independence and development and establish justice and truth in international relations. We must restore the great spirtual desires of human beings to them. We must inspire them with the motive of construction, solidarity and [words indistinct] and save them from the terrible logic of the balace of power and exercise of strength; and thus I pray that God Almighty may bestow success on this conference.

Report on First Session

LD021302 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to our reporter, after the opening ceremony of the international conference to investigate U.S. intervention in Iran, the participants selected members of the supervisory board.

The board members are: Mr (?Burieh) from Yugoslavia, Mr (?Sear) from Sri Lanka, Mr (?Shari'at) from Algeria, Mr (?Badr) from Iraq, and Mr (?Tojeh) from Cuba.

The first session of the conference ended at 1145 today. The next session will start at 1500 and will hear the Iranian report about documents and examples of American intervention in our country.

Secretary General Opening Notes

LD021312 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Excerpts] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the international conferance to investigate U.S. intervention in Iran opened this morning with the recital of Koranic verses in the presence of delegations of governments and representatives of liberation movements from all over the world.

At the outset, the secretary general of the conference welcomed the participant delegations, saying: Your participation in this conference shows your respect for the rights and sovereignty of the people and also for the preservation of peace and the maintanence of justice in the world.

He said: At this conference we intend to appraise in depth with your help the history of the presence and activities of the United States in Iran. We hope to show the world the reality that for decades the fate of our nation was decided not by the Iranian people but by the [word indistinct] of the decisions of the allies, the Pentagon and [words indistinct].

He added: [Words indistinct] that this conference could be effective for the preservation of peace and the guarantee of the rights of (?all the nations throughout the world). By careful appraisal of the U.S. intervention in Iran, which is in fact a manifestation of U.S. policies in other parts of the world, and also by condemning these policies, we would be able to [words indistinct].

The message of Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was then read by our country's minister of foreign affairs.

U.S. Delegation Attends

LD021722 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to a report of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the U.S. Government has warned American citizens not to take part in the international conference to investigate America's interferences in Iran. Otherwise, on return, they will be sentenced to a maximum of 10 years in prison and a $50,000 fine. Contrary to this warning, a U.S. delegation led by Ramsey Clark, a former U.S. attorney general, is participating in the conference. There are 10 lawyers, university professors and 1 negro in the U.S. delegation. The U.S. delegation arrived in Tehran at 0800 today and immediately went to the conference hall.

According to a UPI report, a State Department spokesman confirmed today that the U.S. Justice Department has refrained from giving permission to Americans to participate in the conference to investigate America's interferences in Iran. He said: In my opinion, giving permission to individuals to participate in this conference would mean recognizing the goals of the conference.

Soviet Delegate Interviewed

LD021738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1644 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Mr Yevgeniy Sergeyev, an academician from Moscow University, who is in charge of the Soviet delegation taking part in the international conference to investigate American interference in Iran, said in an interview with our reporter today: We condemn America's interference in Iran and, basically, this was our aim in taking part in this conference.

The head of the Soviet delegation denied the UPI report which had quoted him as saying: The Soviet delegation at this conference has no proposal concerning the investigation of the secret documents of American interference in Iran. He said this report is completely false. He added: The UPI reporter had asked him about the hostages and he was told that had America accepted Iran's proposals concerning the release of the hostages, the crisis would have been solved a long time ago.

The head of the Soviet delegation at the international conference to investigate American interference in Iran said: We will study very fully the issues discussed at this conference and will inform the people of the Soviet Union of them.

PARS Interviews Delegates

LD021814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1637 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The international conference to investigate U.S. interference in Iran continues its work this afternoon. The representatives participating in the conference expressed their views regarding the conference and the Iranian Islamic Revolution in interviews with the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent. One of the Mexican delegates, while deeply praising the Iranian Islamic Revolution, said: This revolution has two important characteristics: First, the Iranian Revolution showed that even an (?oil-producing) country can be freed from the United States. Second, Iran's revolution proved that it is possible, even for neighbors of the USSR, to embark on a non-Marxist-Leninist revolution.

The spokesman for the Mexican delegation, in which the representative of the international peace movement and the head of the Latin American Press Federation are members, said: This conference is a platform for raising complaints about the oppression we have suffered in the hands of imperialism. He said: U.S. imperialism has dominated Mexico since 1810, has stolen more than half of Mexico's territory, and ever since then it has carried out military, economic, cultural and other forms of interference in this country.

Referring to the religious aspect of the Iranian Islamic Revolution, he said: The Mexican (?Government) fears Iran's Revolution because it sees that religious motivation could be the motor for revolution.

The spokesman for the Mexican delegation added: You have Islam in Iran, and we have Christianity in our country and both religions could back revolutions. He stressed that in the Nicaraguan revolution, the role of religion was very evident, and it could be said that the Nicaraguan revolution was also a revolution of religious faith.

Regarding the outcome of the conference, he said: Perhaps this gathering will not be very effective in the short run, but in the long run, it will influence public opinion and will gradually reveal the true nature of imperialism to the world.

According to the same report, four people attended the conference representing Yugoslavia. Mr Ilija Topaloski, the head of that country's delegation, said: By participating in this conference, we intend to declare our solidarity with the Iranian Islamic Revolution and assist the people of Iran in the solution of the problems that they are faced with. He said: We come from a country where our great leader Tito has recently passed away. He fully supported the Iranian Revolution and believed that the new Iran can perform a very important international role. He said: Yugoslavia is glad that Iran has adopted non-alignment and is sure that Iran will perform an active role in this movement.

Two people represented Sweden at the conference, one of whom is a member of that country's communist party, and the other the representative of the Swedish Social Democratic Party. The representative of the Swedish Communist Party said: This conference is unique. He added: The crimes of U.S. imperialism in Iran are a sample of the activities of imperialism throughout the world. This conference brings the opportunity to expose these crimes to a certain degree.

He said: Upon returning to my country, I will definitely speak of Iran and the Iranian Revolution during the foreign debates in parliament, and will try, by way of interviews with reporters, to tell the people of my country the (?truth) about Iran.

According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, Lebanon has the greatest number of representatives in the conference, with 75, from various political, academic and Islamic groups. The [word indistinct] Lebanese delegate, who was speaking in Persian, said: I hope that at this conference our colonialization, and especially U.S. colonialism, will be condemned, so that with this aim the oppressed Muslim and non-Muslim world will be freed from colonialists.

The [word indistinct] Lebanese delegate said: I hope the Americans themselves will (?pay heed) to their situation so that they will also be freed of the status quo.

Bahraini Front Solidarity Message

JN030826 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text of statement dated 2 June 1980 sent by the Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain to the international conference investigating U.S. interference in Iran]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: "And why should ye not fight in the cause of God and of those who, being weak, are ill-treated and oppressed?--men, women and children, whose cry is: Our Lord: Rescue us from this town, whose people are oppressors." [Koranic verse] Prophet Muhammad said: Muslims are like one body. If a part of this body is hurt, the entire body is affected. The prophet also said: If a Muslim hears the call for help from another Muslim and does not respond, he is not considered a Muslim.

You who are meeting to study the U.S. aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran, peace be upon you. We would like to place the following facts before you:

1. Our Muslim people in Bahrain are experiencing hard conditions as a result of the practices of the Al Khalifah regime and the procedures being implemented against the Muslims there. The agent Al Khalifah regime is imposing its dictatorship on the people, violating their religious freedom, banning the spread of Islamic books and activities and forbidding mosque imams from even offering prayers to God. The regime is also oppressing the male and female Muslim youths because of their rejection of the backward policy which the regime is trying to impose on our people.

2. The atheist regime of Al Khalifah has transformed Bahrain into a U.S. base to launch attacks against the Islamic nation when it desires.

3. The regime is trying to spread corruption and immorality among male and female youths.

4. The regime is transforming Bahrain into a center of espionage against the region's peoples and governments. Thus, the U.S. Embassy in Manama is now carrying out the same role carried out by the former U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

5. The regime is throwing many ulemas in prison because they ask the authorities to put an end to corruption and to implement God's law in Bahrain. There are no less than five ulemas in the cells of Al Khalifah. They have been imprisoned for more than 9 months. In addition to these, there are more than 1,100 Muslim youths in Al Khalifah jails. All the prisoners are being exposed to deadly and brutal torture, as has happened in the case of the martyr and hero Jamil 'Ali Muhsin al-'Ali, who died as a result of the brutish torture.

While calling on you to rescue the Muslim people of Bahrain from the agent Al Khalifah regime, we hope that you will respond to our call, especially since you are studying the outcome of the U.S. aggression on the Islamic Republic of Iran. In its aggression, the United States used the sacred land of Bahrain as a springboard for attacking Iran.

"And say: Work righteousness: Soon will God observe your work, and his apostle, and the believers." [Koranic verse] Peace be upon you.

[Signed] The Islamic Front for the Liberation of Bahrain

BBC Report on Proceedings

TA030707 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Jun 80

[From "Correspondents' Reports"]

[Text] A startling claim was made on the first day of the conference in Tehran considering allegations that the United States interfered in the affairs of Iran. The organizers produced what they said was evidence of a coup d'etat planned by the American military. Alex Brodie was listening to the day's proceedings:

[Begin recording] The Iranian organizers produced a message marked top secret, and only for the eyes of General Haig, then NATO commander. It was marked from General Huyser, who was on a mission to Iran having consultations with the army and government of Mr. Shahpur Bakhtiar, the prime minister left in charge after the shah fled. The message spoke of options for the future of Iran. General Huyser said he was pushing for the army to break strikes. At one point he recommended that if one course of action failed we must go to a straight military take-over. There were cryptic references to Haig's plans A and B, with Huyser saying he was pushing Prime Minister Bakhtiar to take certain steps. There is talk of how a government would be run after the military have done the initial job. It all looked very incriminating.

The leader of the unofficial American delegation to the conference, former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, called it very distressing, but he wanted to inspect the actual document. I and other reporters who saw it noted amongst other things the American colloquialism, and felt that if it were a fake it was an extraordinarily good one. What General Huyser's mission was is unclear, but it is also unclear how much sanction if any he had from the American Government.

Iran has now presented its evidence, and it was a very slick performance. Next comes the open debate. Ramsey Clark said his delegation would make a presentation to the conference and it would refer to the hostages. He would say no more. The scene throughout the first day was dramatically controlled and exploited. Iran was subservient, the shah a puppet. It was best expressed by Iran's ambassador to the United Nations, Mr Mansur Farhang, who scored the post mortem in America about who lost Iran. He asked the conference to demonstrate to the world that, as he put it, nobody lost Iran. We simply took our country back. [end recording]

QOTBZADEH EXPOSES FORMER AGREEMENTS WITH U.S.

JN021653 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] In exposing the former imperialist agreements between Iran and the United States to the international conference devoted to the study of U.S. interventions in Iran, Minister of Foreign Affairs Sadeq Qotbzadeh said that all the former agreements have been canceled and that Iran has no agreements with the United States. He added that Iran's lawyers are currently reviewing 200-250 cases which are related to these agreements.

He said: It goes without saying that the aforementioned agreements were imposed and had an imperialist nature. The United States was not the only country which concluded unilateral agreements with the former Iranian regime. All the states that dealt with the defunct regime had such imposed and unilateral agreements, including the gas agreement between Iran and the Soviet Union. This agreement is the most exploitive one in the world.

TEHRAN SPECULATES ON OUTCOME OF HOSTAGE TRIAL

ID021922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1715 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Please pay attention to tonight's commentary concerning Carter's interview and his threats against Iran in connection with the possibility of a trial of the hostages:

With the opening of the Islamic consultative assembly of Iran and at a time when Iran is taking the last steps in fully establishing the government of its Islamic Republic, the U.S. Government's fears are increasing daily concerning the serious possibility of putting the U.S. spies on trial and their future. Yesterday, in an interview with the CBS television network, Carter demonstrated many of the increasing fears of the White House and warned Iran that if the hostages are put on trial in Iran, the United States will take very serious actions against Iran, which would not exclude any type of reprisal. The interesting point in Carter's remarks is his worry concerning the trial of his spies in Iran which so far he has never discussed in this form. If we pay attention to Carter's remarks during the past 6 months it will become quite clear that during this period he has always been worried about the well-being of the spies and the observance of human rights in Iran and that he has seldom talked about the question of their trial. What has happened now that he has put aside his worries about the well-being of the hostages and the human rights issues and is warning Iran against trying them and says that he shall do this and that?

We should pay attention to a few very important points which will happen in the world in connection with the trial of these spies.

1. In a trial which shall take place at the wishes of the Iranian nation and by the order of the Islamic consultative assembly, even if it leads to the acquittal of all the hostages, all of them will be forced to reveal their roles in the U.S. Embassy. Consequently, it will become clear that about fifteen of them are marines. To reveal this fact will cause the greatest disgrace for the U.S. Government. It will be formally announced to the world that the United States gives diplomatic passports to its marines and thus sends them to a foreign country. In addition to the fact that this matter is a kind of armed intervention, it will also be regarded as a misuse of diplomatic convention in the world.

2. During the trials it will be made clear that some of these hastages have been officially involved in spying and that they secretly interfered in the internal affairs of Iran. Although this matter is almost a commonplace practice in the embassies of world powers throughout the world, nevertheless, the open admission by the hostages to such actions in a formal court will bring about great changes in international conventions. After this event, it will be impossible for Third World countries to regard themselves bound to obey diplomatic conventions concerning the immunity of embassies. It is certain that after this trial certain changes will be made in those conventions so that spies cannot carry out duties under the cover of diplomatic immunity and, at the same time, be confident that if they are identified they will have no punishment other than expulsion.

3. After this trial, the spy centers throughout the world will have numerous difficulties in safeguarding their documents and in fulfilling their spying activities which will give rise to many problems in their operations.

4. The fourth and the most important point which will definitely result from the trial will be the imitation of Iran's revolutionary action by other oppressed nations of the world, which will make the superpowers tremble. If this action is carried out at least in one or two other countries against the spy centers of the superpowers it will result in great weakness and helplessness for the world devourers because all their power and might is contained in these evil actions and spying games by which they have so far maintained their domination and overlordship.

Therefore, the opening of the Islamic consultative assembly and the nearing of the date for the trial of the hostages has caused great fear in the White House. It has made Carter so aware of the real issue that he has completely forgotten about the well-being and health of the hostages and the implementation of human rights and has issued new threats in an attempt to dissuade Iran from the thought of trying the hostages.

Our recommendation to Carter in order to relieve him of this frightful nightmare is that he should either engage in unrestrained recklessness and destroy all his spies who have been held hostage through the use of all kinds of tricks at which he himself is more adept; or else he should submit to Iran's demands and, by returning the deposed Shah and all his wealth, save himself and all the powers of the world, together with all their spy centers throughout the world. If Carter is not able to kill his spies by sending all kinds of lethal items and even poisonous snakes [referring to allegations in some Iranian newspapers that Carter has sent poisonous snakes to the hostages to kill them], he can easily choose the second option and receive his colleagues from Iran in full health. Of course, if he also pays a small sum as indemnity for U.S. crimes in Iran during the past 25 years it will result in greater facilities for the releasing of the hostages. [sentence as heard] However, if after doing so, America's other servants throughout the world completely despair of the affection of their master and turn towards its rival, this is a problem on which we cannot give any guarantees.

UN ENVOY FARHANG INTERVIEWED ON U.S. HOSTILITY, HOSTAGES

LD020931 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 21 May 80 p 11

[KEYHAN correspondent's exclusive interview in Tehran with Iran's UN ambassador and permanent representative Dr. Mansur Farhang: "Influential Elements in America Do Not Want a Solution to Hostage Problem"; date not specified]

[Excerpts] "The hostage issue is indefensible from the legal and spiritual viewpoint; but as a political reality emanating from the justifiable anger of the people, it is quite comprehensivle. That is to say, the Americans, who exploited us for years, must understand that it is the people's anger that has driven them to take this measure. However indefensible the measure may be, it is the natural reaction of a nation to oppression. But let us see how we may solve this problem--which, after all is said and done, has come into existence--within the framework of our spiritual, political and economic aims.

"Dr Yazdi has taken the correct view of the matter, and we should put on trail not the hostages but America, since the hostages are not the representatives of America. Aside from four or five against whom there is [incriminating] evidence, the remainder are low-level staff members, and a number are security officers from the deprived classes of America, who therefore cannot be seen as the representatives of imperialism."

The above statement represents the views and suggestions of Dr Mansur Farhang on the hostage issue as set out in an exclusive interview with the KEYHAN political correspondent. Dr Mansur Farhang, who is Iran's ambassador and permanent representative at the United Nations, has been in Tehran for some days to attend the international conference investigating America's military aggression against Iran. The text of the interview follows:

[Question] Dr Farhang, has the Government of Iran lodged a complaint yet with the United Nations in connection with America's military attack on Iran, which runs counter to all international laws? If so, why has the United Nations not reacted?

[Answer] We have not yet submitted an official complaint to the United Nations on America's military aggression against Iran because any complaint would have to be made to the Security Council. Because we rejected the Security Council's rulings on the hostages, however, it has been difficult for us to have recourse to that body in connection with America's military aggression.

The truth of the matter is that to have raised the issue at the Security Council would unavoidably have given rise to discussion of the hostages, and because in the past we have not been permitted to take part in such a discussion, any complaint to the Security Council in connection with the American military aggression against Iran would have to be accompanied by a change in Iran's position on discussion of the hostage issue. Because the Government of Iran has not seen fit to make such a change, we therefore have had to satisfy ourselves with a letter of protest to the UN secretary general. This letter is of course very different from an official complaint. If we had been prepared to solve the hostage issue through the United Nations then we could, by means of a complaint to the United Nations, have mobilized a great majority of the countries of the world to condemn the military aggression by America's imperialism in Iran.

Carter's Other Plan

[Question] After the operation in Iran had failed, Carter announced that he was planning another attack on Iran with a view to rescuing the hostages.

Do you think this was only political blackmail to improve his position in the forthcoming elections?

[Answer] Carter's principle aim in carrying out military aggression against Iran and the remarks he made following the failure of the aggression were connected with his position and the election campaign. In principle, the nature of imperialism throughout history has always been such that, in order to advance its aims, it has resorted to coercion, duplicity and other unlawful practices. We should know that imperialism is always tempted to make gains through the use of force. By relying on the strength of the people, national unity and awareness on the part of the people, we should constantly be prepared for confrontation with the hegemonists. We should therefore expode Carter's statement as a ruse, and we should recognise the fact that America is not able to benefit from the use of force.

[Question] As you know, America is daily building up its military forces in the Persian Gulf. In view of the fact that a number of Arab countries in the region and Iran's northern neighbor have declared their support in the face of any attack, is a direct military attack by America possible?

[Answer] Fundamentally and logically, one must say "no." However, history shows that tyrannical regimes do not always act in accordance with logic and fundamental principles, that is to say, their wishes are unreasonable and illogical. Over the last 30 years American imperialism has shown clearly that in choosing the political and military methods of advancing its aims it can remain alien to logic and fundamental principles. Vietnam is a graphic example of this.

[Question] Certain politically informed sources consider that the plan to attack and occupy the Iranian Embassy in London was an act of revenge by America following its failure in Iran. How much more precise information do you have on this?

[Answer] I have no information at all to prove this claim, but after the incident the American mass media made propaganda capital out of it in order to portray the hostage taking in Iran as unlawful. The length of time and the manner in which the Iranian Embassy in London was occupied were such that it was easy to take advantage of it to condemn the hostage taking [in Iran]. When an Iranian official said that the taking of the hostages in London contravened international law, the American mass media gained vast propaganda capital from this in order to show that our respective positions were different.

[Question] Several days ago the Soviet foreign minister and the American secretary of state met and held discussions. In the wake of this, propaganda attacks on America by the Soviet Union have ceased. Knowing that the efforts of both these coutries have been and still are directed only toward the preservation of their interests in the region, how do you explain the meeting and talks?

[Answer] America and the Soviet Union have a series of general agreements between themselves on world issues, which have been described under the heading "peaceful coexistence." For example, as two great powers, neither wants nuclear war, but they are rivals, and for this reason a clash between their interests and aims is unavoidable, and in the face of world crisis, disagreement breaks out. However, it should not be forgotten that these two powers have basic and permanent agreements; for example, the events in Afghanistan have clouded American-Soviet relations, but this does not prevent them from reaching agreement on other world issues. Logic and experience have taught us that if we wish to rely on one or the other of the superpowers in the wake of such disagreement, we will finally be brought to despair and humiliation.

Economic Sanctions Against Iran

[Question] For some time the issue of economic sanctions against Iran by America and its allies has taken the form of a war waged by America. But we see West European governments and Japan expressing opposition and hostility to America's demand. The American efforts have so far not succeeded. What is your view of this?

[Answer] Above all, we must regard America as the enemy of our revolution, and there is clear proof of this. By means of Islamic ideology and national and native values we have discovered a hopeful basis for political and economic development. Of course, we are at the beginning of the road and we clearly face difficulties, but it should be noted that we are the first country in the Middle East to have staged a revolution in the true meaning of the word, and we wish to have a country where political and economic decisions are made freely, one which facilitates the emergence of a society endowed with freedom and justice.

It is not Islamic propaganda which has horrified imperialism--both Pakistan and Saudi Arabia issue Islamic propaganda--it is the populist and anti-imperialist nature of our revolution which frightens America. That is to say, we wish to make our decisions in accordance with our own interests, whereas America does not wish such innovation to be introduced and tries to shatter our glorious efforts in every possible way. America has employed various means to weaken Iran's Islamic Revolution. However, the hostage taking has given the imperialist propaganda agencies an excuse to mobilize U.S. and European public opinion against us. The angry reaction by the American people to the seizure of the hostages has resulted in a strengthening of the rightists, militarism and the CIA in the American community, and it has given America a free hand, which it did not have before the hostage taking, to make plans designed to disrupt the economic and political stability of Iran. It enlarges the scope of swindling and inflation and derives advantage from local conflict and deficiencies. This is a tactic always used by America.

The Europeans do not wish to join in this boycott because it is against their interests as competitors of America. Following the break in relations with America, Europe wanted to sell us all the goods we required, but because the question of the seizure of the hostages is unacceptable to the people of Europe, both from the legal and the humanitarian standpoint, America has succeeded in mobilizing European public opinion against Iran by means of a vast and calculated propaganda campaign, so that the respective governments would be compelled to back the economic sanctions against Iran. This is why the European countries have been obliged to join in, despite their own interests.

[Question] If Ronald Reagan wins the American elections, how do you think the crisis will end, in view of the fact that he is opposed to Carter's policy of a peaceful solution to the hostages issue?

[Answer] We must recognize that the personal role of the president in forming foreign policy is very limited. It may be that, as regards political method, there is disagreement between presidents, but both of them live within the framework of an imperialist and capitalist system--that is to say, no president is able to make general changes. We must say that Reagan is more rightwing and reactionary than Carter and will have greater recourse to military means and the use of force than to diplomacy, and that if by then the hostages issue is still unresolved, American methods will become more violent.

[Question] In your view, what have been the effects of the seizure of the hostages?

[Answer] America has benefited enormously from the hostage issue, and despite the official position of the American Government, there are influential elements in America which do not wish to see the hostage problem solved, because reactionary groups have benefited from it. For example, at the outset Iran wanted an investigative commission to be set up by the United Nations, but America opposed this, imposing instead the economic sanctions. At that time there was an atmosphere which was favorable to the progress of the aims of the commission, but America succeeded in delaying the commission for 2 months, and when it announced its consent the commission's task had by then become laborious. In the first instance it was America's intention that the hostage problem remain unresolved; in the second instance it wanted the commission to fail in its task. At the very time the members of the commission were in Iran the greater part of the American mass media was engaged daily in attacking the commission and its establishment. The Zionists, militarists, rightists, the CIA and big arms corporations will on no account favor a solution to the problem of the hostages, and if we imagine that they are aggrieved at the condition of the 50 hostages, we are totally mistaken. They are ready to sacrifice these 50 individuals, just as they sacrificed the 8 who persished in the military attack. What even our closest friends are asking us today at the United Nations is: "What is your aim in seizing the hostages?" They have accepted the principle of the hostage taking, whether or not they criticize us for this, but the question which now concerns them is what we actually want. If we wish to put an end to this crisis in a logical and practicable manner, we have many friends who are ready to help us. The truth of the matter is that a number of our friends have become confused in trying to understand our position and aims regarding the hostages.

[Question] What solution do you propose?

[Answer] If our parliament decides to put American foreign policy on trial, the world will understand this action. We can invite international figures with proven anti-imperialist credentials to take part in the trial. We can then begin an eloquent analysis of the crimes of American imperialism in Iran [according to proper] criteria. The world will find this comprehensible, and by taking this action, the content and details of which will be decided by parliament, we can add something new to the history of the world's anti-imperialist struggles.

QOTBZADEH DISCUSSES PROVIDING HELP FOR AFGHANISTAN

NC311319 Paris AFP in English 1306 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Tehran, May 31, (AFP)--Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh today announced "the formation in the very near future of an Irano-Pakistani committee to aid the Afghan fighters."

In an interview with the newspaper ISIAMIC REVOLUTION, Mr Qotbzadeh said the three-member committee would include one Afghan modjahedin, or Moslem rebel. He expressed a wish that the three meet as soon as possible.

We have decided, he said, that if the Soviet Union did not announce a programme to leave Afghanistan, Iran would help the Islamic fighters there. At present, Iran has offered no military aid to the fighters, while Pakistan was giving civil and military help.

SOVIET OFFICIAL IN TEHRAN MENTIONS AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL PIAN

NC031004 Paris AFP in English 1001 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3 (AFP)--Soviet leaders have approved a plan for withdrawing their troops from Afghanistan, according to the leader of a Soviet delegation attending the conference underway here on American intervention in Iran.

The plan was drawn up by the pro-Moscow Afghan Government and presented to the Kremlin which gave its approval, Professor Bogniniy Ergivc added in an interview published today by the newspaper BAMDAD.

He refused further details, saying it concerned the two countries' leaderships.

TALKS HELD WITH ROMANIAN TRADE OFFICIALS

LD021046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The deputy foreign trade minister of Romania, who is in Iran heading a delegation seeking to expand trade relations and economic cooperation between the two countries, today met with the (Iranian) commerce minister, his deputy and the Iranian trade committee.

The deputy foreign trade minister of Romania, while condemning the economic sanctions imposed upon Iran by the imperialist countries, said his country was ready to supply Iran's immediate requirements, including foodstuffs and raw materials for Iranian factories. He also announced that his country is ready to expand trade relations and cooperation in economic and technical fields.

SYRIA CONDUCTING TALKS TO PURCHASE IRANIAN C-130'S

JN030840 Doha QNA in Arabic 0820 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Kuwait, 3 June--In a dispatch from Tehran, the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN reports today that Syria is conducting high-level intensive contacts with Iran to obtain U.S.-made military transport planes of the C-130 type.

Citing diplomatic sources, the paper says that the Iranian-Syrian contacts have made progress and that Iran will probably meet the Syrian request, particularly since it has a large number of these planes.

NVOI CRITICIZES EUROPEAN SOCIALISTS' VISIT

TA022135 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Azerbaijani to Iran 1943 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary: "On the Occasion of the Departure of Socialist Countries' Representatives From Our Country"]

[Summary] "Dear compatriots: A delegation composed of the representatives of Europe's socialist parties, which rely on the big bourgeoisie and monopolies in the West, visited our country recently and held talks on current issues with the authorities of the Islamic republic. The representatives pretended that the aim of their visit was to familiarize themselves with conditions during the revolutionary period in Iran. However, observers were convinced that the true cause of the visit of these men was to discuss the question of freeing the American hostages."

Before we go further, we should emphasize the fact that the West's social democrat parties maintained good and close relations with the shah's defunct regime. They used to approve all the activities of that bloodthirsty regime. Under the guise of familiarizing themselves with the Iranian revolution, the socialist representatives actually aimed at establishing good relations between the Islamic republic and the imperialist U.S. Government. But remember, during the time the shah's despotic regime drowned our country's struggling people in blood, not even one of the West's socialist organizations raised any objection.

"Where were Western Europe's socialist parties when Mohammad Reza Shah's prisons were filled with thousands and thousands of the Iranian nation's most talented sons and daughters? Where were they when SAVAK's executioners, under the control of the Americans, persecuted and eliminated, or sent without trial to the gallows, the nation's struggling children? The leaders of those parties, some of whom were at that time in control of things in their own countries, did not care at all about human rights in Iran and maintained the most favorable and closest relations with the leaders of the defunct regime."

Now that the Americans are trying to carry out a coup in Iran these men have become the champions of human rights. "In the process of intimidating our country, the United States has concentrated a considerable number of its warships in the Persian Gulf and in the vicinity of our country's territorial waters. The United States has been according full protection to the shah, the executioner. The United States has been systematically applying pressure on the Western countries to participate in economic sanctions against our country, and unfortunately, Western Europe's many countries ruled by socialist parties are participating in this.

"Americans have been persecuting the Iranians living in the United States. The imperialist United States Government has flagrantly violated our country's territorial integrity. This violation of international law was condemned by the majority of the world's nations. The main concern of U.S. imperialism is to strangle the Iranian revolution. And yet, until now, not even one of the West's socialist parties has objected to U.S. imperialism's conspiratorial adventures and aggressive aspirations against Iran. Undoubtedly our country's people cannot except anything from such parties that are firmly linked to imperialist circles. As to the American spy hostages, for whose release these circles are making a great deal of noise, one must emphasize that the imam has referred this problem to the Islamic consultative assembly which will take care of it in due course.

"The Iranian nation has just and legitimate demands. The nation demands that the detested shah and the wealth which he has plundered be returned to Iran. The nation also demands that the Americans stop interfering in Iran's internal affairs and condemn the wrongs they have done in the past. The men who visited our country in order to secure the release of the American spy hostages should have concentrated their efforts on these just demands of our nation and should have asked the Americans to abandon their obstinate and stubborn resistance to the nation's legitimate demands and their conspiracies and aggressions against Iran."

FREE VOICE OF IRAN ISSUES LIBERATION ARMY MESSAGE

TA030921 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Now we draw the attention of the commanders and the armed forces personnel to the messages of the command council of the liberation army of Iran. Fellow soldiers. You men who wear the military uniform of the Iranian Army: We, your brother soldiers, address ourselves to you. We address you who in past years knelt together shoulder to shoulder, kissed the holy book, covered our face with the holy flag of our homeland and swore to be vigilant for Iran, to defend the nation and the borders of Iran. The address of your brother soldiers is to you, you men who according to the wish of Iran's (?God) still hold the duty of safeguarding the nation and the homeland in your hand.

We address you, brothers. More than a year has passed since the calamity of the fall of the homeland into the hands of the barbarians.

And without doubt, you, just like us, mourn the anniversary of the martyrdom of the martyred fellow soldiers by the radical Palestinians of the blood thirsty and anti-Iranian regime of Ruhollah Khomeyni. We mourn their memory and grief, and without any doubt, you, like us, have felt the severe pain of every bullet that entered the body of our brothers in your own body. You have borne and suffered pain, and probably many times have cried. Fellow soldiers: Now many of you, our brothers, hold posts that before the calamity of our homeland's fall, your martyred brothers were responsible for, and we consider this as the occupation of a stronghold for which a fellow soldier was martyred by another fellow soldier. For we all were, still are and will be the soldiers of Iran. We are confident that your accepting the responsibility of command is not a sign of surrender to the murderers of our martyrs. We believe that the sense of responsibility toward our suffering people is the most powerful motive of every single one of you in continuing to serve. And we hope and are certain that everyone of you are well aware of your national, moral and military duties.

Fellow soldiers: We swear by the [word indistinct] of the immortal martyrs, our martyred brothers, that we have never abandoned the battlefield. We will return and will destroy the whole criminal regime with your help. That day will not be so far away. We are confident and have faith that this is our common goal and it is based on this belief and faith that we demand from you:

1. By pretending to be faithful, hold your command posts as long as possible.

2. While observing all safety precautions, do not refrain from any effort to keep alive national and patriotic feelings of the personnel under your command and be their guide toward national ideals.

3. As far as possible until the point where suspicion will not be aroused, refrain from carrying out anti-national decisions contrary to the military oath or any kind of order which results in consolidating the regime of terror;

4. While carrying out military operations against the homeland's brave tribes keep this reality in mind, that firing every bullet at the chest of a Kurdish, Turkish, Farsi, Khuzestani, Baluchi, Turkoman brother is a crime on behalf of the Iranian nation;

5. Do not show negligence in preserving the weapons and facilities of the army, which is the national wealth, and which must be used in the final battle against the armed mercenaries of [word indistinct] and their [word indistinct] (?allies).

[Words indistinct] is your moral, national and patriotic duty. Whether the enemy likes it or not you are from among us and we from you, and we are both the servants of the oppressed nation of Iran. Be assured that the army of the liberation of Iran understands very well you present situation in having accepted the responsibility of command, and on this occasion explicitly declares that it does not consider you as separate from itself. In the hope of the day of victory we share your hand from far away. The command council of the liberation army of Iran.

DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING RELATIONS WITH IRAQ

'Mercenaries' Shell Border Posts

LD021116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to reports reaching the Kermanshah News Bureau, Iraqi mercenaries opened fire on the Kalaleh and Neykhazar gendarmerie posts, near the Iranian border, using artillery and other heavy weapons.

The shelling, which started at 2000 last night, lasted for 8 hours. The border guards returned the fire.

The Iraqi forces suffered great losses and were forced to retreat.

An informed source in the Kermanshah gendarmerie region, while confirming the above report, told our reporter in Kermanshah that armed assailants also attacked the Balataq region near Qasr Sirin for 1 hour beginning at 2300 last night. Border guards repelled the attack and the assailants fled.

There are no confirmed reports of any casulaties.

Bayangan Attack Repulsed

LD021824 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1651 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY dispatch from Kermanshah, at 1000 this morning it was learned from the public relations office of the 81st Armored Division of Kermanshah that the siege by assailants in the district of Bayangan had been broken and that the assailants incurred heavy losses. According to this report, last night the forces of the Iraqi Ba'ath government attacked in the regions of (Anjilak) and (Helaleh), which was met by the military forces and the revolution guards.

Report on 2 June Fighting

JN021816 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1755 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The artillery of the Iranian Islamic Army today shelled the strongholds of the aggressive Ba'thist forces opposite the border posts of (Zanqur), (Baba Hadi) and (Baradar 'Aziz). The PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that at 1100 today the Iraqi forces opened fire at the three abovementioned border posts. Our valiant forces returned the fire in support of the Islamic Revolution Guards who are defending the Iranian border in these border posts.

Our artillery destroyed three tanks and two vehicles of the Iraqi Ba'thist army. A third vehicle was destroyed when hit by a mine. All of its 22 occupants were killed. A reliable source of the PARS NEWS AGENCY reports that the Iraqi forces sustained heavy losses today. The Iranian forces did not sustain any losses or damage.

23 Iraqis Reported Killed

LD030933 Tehran PARS in English 0819 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tehran, June 3, (PARS news agency)--The Iranian Army artillery smashed insurgents' strongholds near the border outposts of Dar-Khor, Baba-Hadi, and Baraxnsgziz, [names as received] killing 23 Iraqi insurgents, according to informed source in Kermanshah early yesterday afternoon.

Meanwhile in an interview with PARS in Kermanshah, an official of the public relations department of the relations department of the revolutionary guards in Kermanshah, Hojjat ol-Eslam Partovi, yesterday afternoon said that 12 Iraqi insurgents had been killed in the [word indistinct] of border clashes with Iraqi forces in Bayangan over Sunday and Monday. He [word indistinct] four revolutionary guards, two soldiers, and two Kurdish Moslem peshmergas (of Iran) had been killed in the same clashes.

Partovi said that three of the Iraqi insurgents had been arrested by the Iranian forces, and added documents seized from the arrested persons revealed their connection with the Ba'thist government of Iraq and Iran's democratic party (of Kurdestan).

TEHRAN REPORTS ON OPEN SESSION OF CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

LD021220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1000 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] The Islamic consultative assembly held an open session this morning. The session was opened at 1100 by Yadollah Sahab, speaker of the house. During the session the names of the committee for preparing rules and regulations were read. Also in this session, a report on the convening and work of the ten branches of the Majles and names of the members of these branches was read. There was an (?initiation) ceremony for those deputies not present at the opening ceremony.

There were suggestions from some deputies regarding an investigation in eligibility of deputies and their credentials. Some deputies demanded that the commission of investigation should continue its work and the Revolution Council or the Majles should ask the center for national documents [as heard] and other state organizations about supplying files on each deputy and to put such files at the disposal of the Islamic consultative assembly. One representative suggested they should ask for the cooperation of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy who are stationed at the American den of espionage in Tehran, about this matter.

Finally it was agreed that a committee composed of the commission of investigation and the senior deputies should investigate documents supplied from any source. This issue was approved.

The next open session of the Islamic consultative assembly will convene Saturday. During the next session the report of the work of the ten branches about deputies' credentials will be investigated.

REVOLUTION COUNCIL-CABINET JOINT SESSION HELD

LD030354 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The Revolution Council and the Cabinet council held a joint session under the chairmanship of Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president, at the Prime Ministry building yesterday evening. According to a report by the PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, immediately after this session the Revolution Council held a meeting and discussed the country's current affairs.

KHOMEYNI MEETS WITH QAZVIN DIVISION COMMANDER

LD030400 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, yesterday afternoon received Col Mohammad Reza Pormusa, commander of the 16th Armored Division of Qazvin, who participated in the Kordestan mission. According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, at this meeting the commander of the 16th Armored Division of Qazvin submitted a report on the successful mission of this division to the leader of the nation. Later, Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution, wished all personnel of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran victory and success.

BANI-SADR ADDRESSES CLERGY ON NATIONAL ISSUES

ID311753 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 31 May 80

[Excerpts] At the invitation of the Tehran struggling clergy society, an introductory session of representatives of the first Islamic consultative assembly of Iran with the struggling clergy of Tehran was held this afternoon in the presence of Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr at the school of the martyred teacher Motahhari.

The president went to the microphone and spoke to the honorable representatives and the clerical society about the country's issues and problems. The president said to the representatives: Is the handling of the (?defects) of the country up to the Majles, the government and the president? Or can anybody anywhere do anything he likes? In the latter case, this would weaken the Majles.

How can we create institutions in this country and then not honor them? The president said? In our country the assumption is that the people have embarked on elections, and that the affairs [of the country] should be managed by those elected by the people.

Then the president explained the problems in Kordestan to the representatives, stressing that: We must not dishonor the blood of our martyrs; that is, a number of our faithful youths who have made sacrifices in order to establish the sovereignty of the government in that region, or let that go to waste. We would never do this. We must stand fast.

In another part of his speech, the president said: Opinion polls show that the people of Sanandaj wish for two things: 99.9 percent of the people wish for an improvement in the economic situation and security. The people of that region have seen nothing but oppression, suppression, guile and treachery in the past. We should gain the confidence of the people and assure them that they will remain in Iran under the Islamic regime.

Then, praising the efforts of the clergy for the continuation of the revolution, the president said: The ulema should help the government, in order to destroy (?oppression) and create positive hope, work and excitement among the people, so that they can develop that part of Iran.

If the enemies of Islam were to lose hope of causing differences between the various foundations of the revolution, we would be able to accomplish our task.

The president said: We rely on the people and on [Islamic] ideology. If we do well and consolidate what we rely on, everybody will see that those in the world who wish destruction and ruin for us will be destroyed.

After the president's speech, Hojjat ol-Eslam Fazlollah Mahallati and Hojjat ol-Eslam Khalkhali made speeches.